

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/>
SUBJECT	Training in the 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd KBW Brigade	DATE DISTR.	10 August 1953 25X1
DATE OF INFO.	<input type="text"/>	NO. OF PAGES	2
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		REFERENCES	

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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SOURCE:

1.

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The daily training schedule when in garrison was as follows:

0600 - 0605	First call
0605 - 0630	Gymnastics in cadence with band music
0630 - 0645	Personal hygiene and making of beds
0645 - 0700	Prayers
0700 - 0715	Newspaper reading
0715 - 0745	Breakfast
0745 - 0800	Preparation for training and morning roll call on parade grounds
0800 - 0900	Parade and march to training grounds and rest period
0910 - 1200	Training
1200 - 1300	Return march to barracks area
1300 - 1400	Dinner and rest period
1400 - 1645	Training
1645 - 1700	Return to barracks
1700 - 1730	Cleaning of arms and equipment
1730 - 1800	Reading of daily orders
1800 - 1900	Supper
1900 - 2100	Free time
2100	Taps

2. The training included the following subjects:

- a. Four hours weekly were spent on training against partisans. Usually one squad acted as partisans, while three other squads acted as the attacking force.

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- b. Nomenclature of small arms, such as the KB, KBK, PPSH, RKM and the RG-42 and F-1 hand grenades, took up two hours weekly.
 - c. Marksmanship training with the KB, KBK, PPSH, and the RKM occupied four hours weekly. Firing with small arms at 100, 200 and 300 m. ranges was conducted twice a week.
 - d. Two hours weekly were spent on close order drill.
 - e. One hour per month was spent on bayonet training.
 - f. One to two hours weekly were spent on gymnastics.
 - g. Military courtesy was taught for two hours weekly.
 - h. Political propaganda was given four hours weekly and included the following: propaganda against capitalism and Western imperialism, military history of the Polish Army in the USSR from 1942, liberation of Poland by the Red Army, purges of Polish officials, and LENIN, MARX, and ENGELS.
 - i. There was no first aid, engineer, or chemical warfare training.
3. The KBW did not participate in maneuvers. The KBW was trained to seek out and destroy partisans and/or resistance groups in Poland, to guard factories, industrial installations, banks, and prisons.

4. [redacted] a disturbance which arose because of an alleged miracle. A statue of Christ located on one of the churches in Lublin was reported to have been shedding tears. People from all parts of the country converged on the city. A KBW company together with other elements of the 3rd KBW Brig. were assigned to an outpost two miles outside of Lublin and were told to bar people from entering the city. KBW units in the city were assigned the task of loading people on buses and transporting them 25 miles beyond the city limits. Order was established within one week.
5. KBW units spent from four to six months in the field annually. As a general rule, two KBW companies from the 1st KBW Bn., under command of the Bn. CO were sent into the field while two companies remained in garrison. The units remaining in garrison had the task of guarding factories, oil tanks, industrial installations, and prisons. The units assigned to field duty were given the task of hunting down partisans and conducting raids or searches in localities suspected of having hidden firearms. The two companies in the field would be assigned a series of villages or areas to cover. The areas would generally encompass localities near woods, forests or villages and towns suspected of aiding partisans or having hidden arms and ammunition. The companies would send out four platoons to designated areas or towns. The Bn. CO would set up his headquarters at a convenient and readily accessible location. Platoon commanders would establish a headquarters, and in turn send out squads which were designated as outpost squads, which were the smallest tactical units used by the KBW. When a KBW company moved from one location to another, available horse-drawn and motor vehicles were utilized. Outpost squads commandeered whatever transportation was available. When in a village or town, transportation would usually be requisitioned from the village bailiff (Soltys) or the town mayor. Troops in the field would be generally quartered in stables, while officers were billeted in the homes of the local inhabitants. Quartering of troops was arranged by the platoon leader with the assistance of the local Soltys or mayor.

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